

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From the Connecticut Observer.

JOURNAL OF A LATE MISSIONARY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2, 1827.

I have now been four weeks in this State, traversing the country and revisiting the churches. I have preached one sermon in Illinois. In this State, I have held Sacramental meetings in two of the counties; and have appointed to hold another, this day a week. The churches which have been formed by my ministry, are all existing still, and some of them, nay all of them, would evidently increase, if they could have ministerial supplies. But so few are our ministers in the country, and so far are these churches from them, that they do not, and from present encouragements they cannot have such supplies. And if Providence had not led me to them, this whole year would have passed off, as the last year did, without several of them having any supply. One of them has been destitute wholly from March, 1826, till my visit in August, 1827; another from May, '26, till the same month '27. And my own little Bethany church in Owen county, has been supplied on the Sabbath but twice, till I supplied it again, and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Our ministers who are in this State are doing what they can; but they are so few, they can do but little to the greatness of the field. And it seems to me that the encouragements to effort continually increase. Ever since I knew the country, the people have been desirous of the preached gospel. But I think the desire greater now than ever before. It is no egotism for me to say that my coming has been like the coming of Titus; it has made glad the saints. And I am interested and interested to return to reside and permanently labour in this State. I do beseech the unsettled ministers of New England and New-York, to bear onward to this country, and to supply these needy and eagerly desirous people. Come as missionaries, or come as I first came, as Religious adventurers, any way, so he they come in the spirit of Christ, and come to labour and to stay.—If effort is not used soon, with respect to the Presbyterian Church, the country will be substantially gone. And the expense and the efforts, which might now rear and strengthen ten churches, could not then establish and maintain one. I tell the eastern brethren—I tell the Missionary Societies, if the Presbyterian cause is not helped with increase of ministers soon, they can do little in it afterwards. And I say now, as I always have said, the men must come to stay. We cannot even keep the churches we have got, without help soon. I have now been over six counties since my arrival at Bloomington. The country extensively bears marks of improving slowly. Here and there a neighbourhood is changing rapidly. And in the seat of government improvements are in a state of pleasing progression. To me indeed its buildings have greatly changed and improved since I left here 15 months ago. The increase of two classes of men is greatly needed in this State. One is competent teachers of religion for the inhabitants, who are of Presbyterian sentiments and attachments—and the other is suitable teachers of common schools.—In this town is a very flourishing Sabbath School, & there are many others in the State.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Notices derived from the Journal for October.

Payments remitted.—While the Directors appropriate aid in the way of loans, they do it, however, upon principles purely parental and benevolent. Cases may occur in which it would be undesirable to require payment. The rules of the Directors make provision for such instances, and they have recently decided, that the case of the self-denying missionary who devotes his life, and his all, to the service of Jesus Christ, among the benighted and destitute portions of our race, is of this nature. The claims of the Directors on such will be remitted, so long as they continue in this holy and self-denying work.

Cheap Boarding.—Professor Anderson, of the Theological Seminary, East Tennessee, writes to the Secretary, that after a trial of nine months it is found, that each indigent student can there be boarded for \$1 a week. He says that the charity students who assisted on the farm, did not lose more time than is usually lost in recreation, and kept up with their classes. He inquires, "Is there any parallel to this? I acknowledge it has outdone my most sanguine expectations. If cheapness and economy can entitle us to public patronage, we have the title."

Religion in Colleges.—The young men who are assisted by the American Education Society at the different colleges are organized, as has before been stated, for the purpose of observing a monthly concert of prayer. A communication is sent by the members of each concert, to the Secretary of the Society once in three months, in which, among other things, an account is given of the state of religion in the college the preceding quarter. From these communications a quarterly view of the state of religion in the colleges is easily derived,—which may occasionally furnish interesting articles for the Journal. The communications are prepared regularly in January, April, July, and October. The last quarter embraces the period of commencement, and vacation, and is not likely to be distinguished by accounts of religious prosperity. Most of the letters deplore the present low state of religion, and contrast it feelingly with the interest which was manifested some months ago.

Revival in Amherst College.—The revival which commenced in Amherst College, the last spring, and which continued through a part of the summer is thus described.

At the commencement of the past year, and throughout the first term, there was but little concern manifested either by professors, or the impenitent themselves, for their eternal welfare. The Almighty sent the arrows of death among us and cut off an amiable youth in the morning of life. This afflictive event failed to produce its desired effect on the minds and hearts of our fellow students. Nothing of importance transpired during that term. Soon after the commencement of the next term, the chapel, which had been completed the preceding winter, was dedicated to the service of God. The occasion was an interesting and a solemn one.

"On the day appointed by public authority for fasting, humiliation, and prayer, divine service was held, for the first time, in the chapel.—On this day, and on several succeeding sabbaths, a very pungent course of preaching was adopted by the President, calculated to arouse the Christian to activity, and to make the impenitent reflect on their situation. These had the desired effect. Professors were led to examine their past lives, especially since they had been members of this seminary, and this examination we believe, was conducted with great candour and deliberation. We believe they saw and felt in a great degree their unrighteousness, and the lamentable stupidity that had too long reigned among them. They humbled themselves before God, and we believe earnestly prayed for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon this College. In answer to their prayers, and the prayers of God's children, he was pleased to come into our midst, to convict sinners of sin, and to bring them

unreservedly to bow to his sovereign will. Before the close of the term upwards of thirty indulged a hope in the pardoning love of God.

"The summer term was throughout an interesting one. Although the deep interest, which was manifested the preceding term, had in a degree subsided, yet the punctuality with which the students attended the stated religious meetings of the college, and the constant solemnity apparent in the same, induces us humbly to hope that the standard of piety still possesses a more elevated character than formerly. On the last sabbath in the term, the church for the first time assembled around the table of the Lord, when twenty came forward and publicly professed their faith in Christ. The season was one of deep interest."

Quarterly Meetings.—The Board of Directors held their quarterly meeting in Boston on the 10th inst. Twenty young men, whose recommendations were many of them unusually satisfactory, were received on trial. Of this number, 3 are natives of New Hampshire, 7 of Vermont, 4 of Massachusetts, 1 of Connecticut, 4 of New York, and 1 of Delaware. This is the largest number which has been received at one meeting for nearly seven years. Several other applications were made for assistance which are, for various reasons, deferred to a future meeting.

Patronage withdrawn.—The cases of five young men, belonging to three different seminaries, were reported to the Board; when it was voted, that their character and standing are not such, as to justify, in the opinion of the Board a continuance of patronage. In performing this very unpleasant duty, the Board acted from a sense of their high responsibility to the community, and to the great Head of the Church. They have published to the world, their determination to patronize no young man who does not evince sincere piety, with talents, and scholarship, at least up to mediocrity—and by this rule they are resolved, in the fear of God, to abide, whatever may be the trials of private feeling, to which it shall subject them.

Funds wanted.—The prospect is becoming brighter and brighter, that young men enough may be found in our country, of decidedly promising character, to supply our own population, and millions of benighted pagans with the preaching of the Gospel, if the means of educating them for the ministry can be found. But alas! until there is a greater, and more general liberality manifested by Christians, this bright anticipation cannot be realized. Notwithstanding the efforts which the Board have made, the funds of the American Education Society, for the last quarter, were not enough by a thousand dollars to meet the usual and necessary appropriations for this small part of the year. The embarrassment which was feared when the last number of the Journal was issued has come, and unless the imploring cry which is now sent forth for help should be heard, that embarrassment will be speedily and greatly increased; and we shall be reduced to the necessity of diminishing the number of future heralds of the Gospel, at the very time when there is a fairer prospect of increasing them, than has been enjoyed for years. We rejoice in the growing liberality which is manifested in the support of foreign and domestic missions, and in other kindred objects of Christian benevolence;—the Lord in mercy grant that this liberality may be increased a hundred fold; but do the Christian public need to be told that three fourths of all our foreign missionaries, and a large number of domestic missionaries, to say nothing of many of the most distinguished ministers and pastors now labouring in the churches at home, belong to the class of men who have done less than charity students?

A Card.—The Board of Directors acknowledge with lively gratitude a donation of 600 bound copies of the Life of Brainerd (the valuable octavo edition of Rev. S. E. Dwight) from the Trustees of Phillips Academy;—to be distributed by the Secretary of the American Ed. Soc. to the present and future beneficiaries of the Society, in connexion with his Pastoral visits. Also, an annual grant of Tracts from the American Tract Society at Boston, to each beneficiary of the Society of the value of \$1, for gratuitous distribution.

New Treasurer.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors was held in Boston just as these last notices were going to press, for the purpose of filling the office of Treasurer, recently made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cleveland, who has served the Society faithfully and gratuitously for twelve years. Mr. WILLIAM ROSES, merchant of Boston, is unanimously elected his successor, and will immediately enter on the duties of his office.

[The Receipts of the Treasurer and the Scholarships will be noticed next week.]

Exercise.—The Journal contains a "Plan of exercise in the Theological Seminary at Andover." It is a regular system of mechanical labor. Twenty-five students, some months ago, voluntarily united, and placed themselves under the obligations of a written constitution. They obtained a professed mechanic to devote his whole time to the business of the workshop, as superintendent and agent. A building was fitted up with the necessary apparatus—and the association divided into two companies, each division laboring half an hour before meals every day except at Sunday, when they labor but twice. Monitors were appointed to note tardiness and absence. The work is laid out for each student by the superintendent, who disposes of the articles manufactured. The result has thus far been highly satisfactory. The health and spirits of the students have been benefited, and after deducting all expenses, a balance of \$118 is in the Treasury.—The Trustees have authorized the erection of a building for their accommodation, at an expense not exceeding \$2000.

TRACT DEPARTMENT.

From the American Tract Magazine.

DEPRIVED HUSBAND AND WIFE REFORMED. The following is another of the many instances of the happy effect produced by the reading of Religious Tracts; if you think the cause in which you are engaged will be promoted by giving it publicly, it is at your disposal.

The writer having been called to visit a poor woman, suffering from a disease pronounced incurable by a Council of Physicians, and which, from its nature, was liable every moment to issue in death, found her groping in thick moral darkness, ignorant of the way of salvation by Jesus Christ, and wholly unprepared for her great change. He endeavored to convince her that she was a lost and ruined sinner, justly exposed to the wrath of God, and liable every moment to enter upon the retributions of eternity, and exhorted her to give immediate and earnest attention to secure the salvation of her soul. The woman manifested a desire to be instructed with regard to the means she must use to attain so desirable a object; but remarked, that her husband was an avowed profane person, and ridiculed every thing that had the appearance of religion; that he had already upbraided her, in a most cruel, and profane manner, for neglecting the duties she owed her family, in consequence of her indisposition and in obedience to the positive order of her Physician, she was compelled to do; and that any indications of seriousness on her part would only excite his indignation, and expose

her to still greater abuse. On hearing this, the Tract entitled *The Sinner's Prayer*, was left in the room, and another Tract adapted to the circumstances of the woman. In a few days the writer again visited this family, and what was the satisfaction he experienced in finding this poor woman deeply impressed with a sense of her wretched condition, and asking, with much apparent anxiety, what she must do to be saved? She remarked, also, that her husband had twice read the Tract intended for him, and that his conduct towards her had been changed from unmeasured abuse to that of kindness and sympathy; that she had not heard him use any profane language since he read the Tract, and furthermore, that, on the Sabbath previous to this conversation, he had, for the first time in twenty years, attended upon the faithful preaching of the word of God.

From the Report of the Auxiliary Tract Society of Patchogue, L. I.

Your Board have witnessed the good effects of Religious Tracts in various instances. Soon after the formation of the Tract Societies in this town, a respectable Christian Brother arose in a public meeting, and said he had been reproved, enlightened, & comforted, in the perusal of these messengers of mercy; and he thanked God that he had inclined the hearts of his people to form a Tract Society.

Another, who had professed religion, but had wandered far away, and had been presented with two or three Tracts suited to her ease, came forward in a few weeks afterwards, made confession, and was restored to the fellowship and communion of the Church.—A number of others, to whom were given a Tract or two, were seriously awakened to a sense of their danger; some of whom were made to hope in the Lord, while some returned to their former course of transgression.—

An inhabitant of this town, who had been in the habit of cutting his firewood on the Sabbath, was presented with a Tract, which produced a salutary effect.—A youth, visited by your Secretary while on a sick bed, seemed unmoved by conversation; but, the following day, after hearing some Tracts read to him, was seriously awakened to a sense of his awful danger; and, with eyes flowing with tears, desired the prayers of those parents. In a few days he made a last farewell, and is now in eternity.—A young woman, when relating her experience to the Church, stated, that the refusal of a Tract publicly offered, was the means of fastening conviction on her mind.—Another, who had had some serious impressions, and had so far lost them, that she was unwilling to receive any farther religious instructions, was again awakened by the perusal of a Tract, and eventually obtained a hope in the Lord Jesus Christ.—Another was presented with the *Traveller's Farewell*, and in a few days, was hopefully brought to the knowledge of the truth. These are the benefits of Tracts to individuals. But, what has been their moral influence on our Society? 30,000 pages distributed by your Board, we trust, have been generally read, and some a number of times over, with profit and delight: We shall never regret, on a death-bed, that we expended a few shillings in circulating Religious Tracts. Go then, beloved of the Lord, and may the prayers of those converted to God, and blessed by Religious Tracts, bring down blessings immortal upon your souls."

OBITUARY.

From the Portland Mirror.

LAST SAYING OF DR. PAYSON.

We are permitted to continue our record of some of those impressive observations, which fell from the lips of this departed servant of God, during his last illness.

One reviewing the way in which the Lord his God had led him, to search him, and to prove him, and to know what was in his heart, he remarked: "I have been all my life like a child whose father wished to fix his undivided attention upon something important.—At first the child runs about the room, and the father ties his feet; then the child plays with his hands, and his father ties them also. Thus the child keeps on, attempting one thing after another, till he is completely tied up, and prevented from doing any thing else, then he will attend to his father.—Just so God has been dealing with me, to induce me to place my happiness in him alone. I blindly continued to look for happiness here; and God kept cutting off one source of enjoyment after another, till I find that I can do without them all, and no longer look for happiness from any thing below."

Again; to one who came in he said—"What a blessed thing it is to lose one's will! Since I have lost my will, I have found happiness. There can be no such thing as disappointment to me; for I have no desire, but that God's will may be accomplished."

The same feeling is expressed still more strongly in the following memorable words. He replied to one, who asked him if he was reconciled to his sufferings—"O, that is too cold—I rejoice—I triumph! And I know it is the spirit of heaven which I feel, for I long to see every creature happy—and this happiness will endure as long as God, for it consists in admiring and adoring Him."

Again—"It sounds ~~so~~ when people tell me, that it is *just* for God to afflict me; as if *justice* did not require infinitely more."—After some of the church, with whom he had conversed with great animation, had retired, he said—"I am always sorry when I say anything to any one who comes in; it seems so inadequate to what I wish to express. The words seem to sink right down under the weight of the meaning I wish to convey."

How clearly he perceived, and with what satisfaction he rested on the true ground for acquiescence in the divine will, in those manifestations of it, which are the most inexplicable and mysterious, may be seen by what follows: He was asked, if he could see any particular reason for his afflictions—"No," answered he, "but I am as well satisfied, as if I could see ten thousand. God's will is the *very perfection of all reason*. This answer ought to be written with the point of a diamond on every Christian's heart.

He was deeply sensible of his obligations to God, yes, affected with wonder at the riches of Divine Grace towards him in supplying him with such a profusion of spiritual light and comfort, as the sources of earthly enjoyment were drained one after another; and was anxious that his dear relatives also should appreciate this mercy.—To Mrs. P. and his daughter, he said—"I do not think you realize what a great and wonderful thing it is for me to be so supported and comforted. Owing to my natural disposition these trials are exactly those which would be most calculated to make me miserable. But God can sweeten the bitterest cup." Again—"My dear, I should think it might encourage, and strengthen you, under whatever trials you may be called to endure, to remember me. O, you must believe that it will be great peace at last."

[To be continued.]

Another Light Extinguished.—On the evening of Dr. Payson's departure, the mail brought intelligence from all the other extremity of the Union of the removal of Rev. T. Charlton Henry, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston, S. C. The tidings are communicated in a letter from Dr. Palmer to Alex. Henry Esq. of Philadelphia, father of the deceased. The following extract will be read with interest, as it needs very little modification.

specification to be applicable to another bereaved family and congregation.

Chr. Mirror.
I need not name all the particulars of his illness. You will get them in minutes, I presume, from some other hand. But this I must say, (for it will relieve my bursting heart to say it, and I hope it will not be unbecoming to yours;) I was with him the greater part, rather the whole of yesterday afternoon, and till eleven o'clock at night, about which time he ceased to possess the power of speech, until 4 this morning, when he crossed the river Jordan, and set his joyful feet, as we believe, on the banks of the upper Canaan. But, what an afternoon and night it was of privilege, inestimable privilege. His tongue was loosed and a more edifying, I ought to say an equally edifying death-bed scene I never witnessed. O! may I never forget it, and never forget the interesting moral and spiritual scenery which was presented there. Strong faith, triumphant hope, fervent prayer, these were the exhibitions of his dying couch, & exhibitions not pale, or dim, or faint; but luminous in their originality. The Sun Righteousness from whom undoubtedly they originally proceeded. His dear partner hung over him during the whole with astonishing tenderness. I have spent much of this day with her—her heart is agonized, as it necessarily must be under such a stroke, but with all the agony there is the sweetest resignation. May her husband's support in his dying, trying hour, be her constant and competent succour. The agony of his congregation seems to be not far inferior to her own. Their bursting and shining light is put out in darkness.

And for myself, what shall I say? Oh, I have lost a precious friend in our region one of its most interesting and valuable ministers. For talents and acquirements, I believe he had an equal among the ministry of reconciliation in our state, and for zeal, engrossedness, and faithfulness, I may safely say, no superior. But he is gone.—I wish I had time and room to send you some of his dying observations. It would be a sweet assuagement of the anguish the intelligence of his dissolution must occasion.

RECODER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1827.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

The African Repository for October contains accounts from Liberia to the 29th of August. Mr. Ashmun contracted a rheumatic fever last summer, & exposure to a heavy rain, which came near depriving him of life, and was attended for three weeks by acute sufferings. When he was convalescent, he took a voyage to Sierra Leone for the restoration of his health. He began a correspondence with the government of that colony, for the renewal of the commercial intercourse between it and Liberia, which had been interrupted by the restrictions of the British colonial system. He represents this restriction as highly injurious to Sierra Leone. Flour sold at \$25 by auction, and other provisions in proportion.

The health of the colonists in August was not very favorable. Ulcerous sores and eruptions were prevalent, for which no effectual mode of treatment had been discovered.

An institution had just gone into operation, from which Mr. A. indulged high hopes, called the "Infirmary of Invalids for Liberia." It is designed for the infirm and aged, poor widows, & orphans, & the spacious public buildings at Stockton Town, are now devoted to its use.

The ship Norfolk arrived in August, and 142 new emigrants were delivered into the hands of Mr. A. In seven days after, not 20 of these remained a charge to the U. States, all the others having found employment. Mr. A. received a renewal of his appointment from the Secretary of the Navy, with express instructions not to use the provisions and stores of the U. States, for the sustenance of emigrants sent out by the Colonization Society. The schools are represented as making good progress. They afford instruction to every child belonging to the colony, native and American, all of whom are obliged to be sent. Affairs were prosperous at the Sesters and on the St. John's. Mr. A. asks for shingles; as the African shingles do not often last out 3 years, and not unfrequently become useless in 12 or 20 months. African timber, though firm, is not durable. Respecting the Mission to Liberia, proposed by the American Board, the Repository says, "We hail the movements on this subject, as cheering omens of good to our Colony, and to Africa."

Further Emigration.—The Repository says: "The brig Doris is expected to sail from Baltimore, for Liberia, about the first of November, with from eighty to one hundred emigrants. Should the funds of the Society justify it, another expedition, with emigrants principally from North Carolina, will be despatched in the course of a few weeks. The Society of Friends in N. Carolina, have liberally offered \$250 toward the purchase of a vessel for the Society; and we trust their example will be imitated."

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

"We regret very much to perceive that the religious opinions of the candidates for the Presidency are mentioned with a view to influence the election. The Rev. Mr. Bly of Philadelphia, opposes Mr. Adams and favours Gen. Jackson, on the score of their religious sentiments. We protest against this most decidedly. The question should not be moved—it is contrary to our free institutions

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Marriage of Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux.—Few persons are aware of the fact, that this Bishop was privately married after his ordination [contrary to the established rules of the Catholic Church.] We learn the circumstance from his own private Secretary, Jean Baptiste Denis. At the time of his marriage, Bossuet was a canon of the Cathedral Church of Meaux; the name of the lady to whom he was united, was Mademoiselle de Vieux, by whom he had two daughters. [Car. Exaud & Ch. of Ireland Magazine.]

Union of Lutherans and Calvinists in Germany.—At the Synod held at Hanau, the Lutherans offered to renounce the use of unleavened bread at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; on which the President, Iber, rose and said, "reach forth the hand of fellowship, we are now united." The assembly rose simultaneously, and the Calvinists embraced the Lutherans in the true spirit of Christian love, while no dry eye was seen in the place. [Ibid.]

Artful Policy of the Pope.—The King of Saxony has lately concluded a concordat with the Pope, by which important privileges have been yielded to the Vicar-Apostolic, the head of the Roman Catholic Church there. This has filled all Germany with apprehensions. For while the Protestant population in this kingdom amounts to 1,500,000, there are but from 30 to 40,000 Roman Catholics, to whom much has been sacrificed. The Vicar-Apostolic, by the King's order, already takes precedence of the Protestant Clergy of equal station in their own Church, and his salary exceeds the income of any five or six Protestant dignitaries, although the latter belong to the established Church of the kingdom. [Ibid.]

Spanish Inquisition.—It appears from a work published at Paris in 1824, that from the years 1481 to 1520, the sentences exacted at the Spanish Inquisition were as follows:—Burnt alive, 36,165; burnt in effigy, 18,049; condemned to the galleys or imprisoned, 251,250. The last person burnt by the Inquisition was a Beata, in 1581. [N. Y. Obs.]

London Home Missionary Society.—By a letter from London, dated Aug. 30 1827, we learn that the Home Missionary Society of that country now have in their employ 35 Missionaries, who steadily preach the Gospel to about 20,000 people in the villages, distribute Tracts, and superintend the instruction of more than 3000 children. Thirty more Missionaries could, it is stated, be immediately employed, with fair prospects of usefulness, if the necessary funds were provided. We regret to learn, that the Rev. Mr. Cobbin, principal Secretary of the Society, has felt it duty to retire from his station. [i.]

The Commissioners in England for building additional churches in populous parishes, report 69 completed, and 48 building. Those completed contain an aggregate of 107,200 sittings. The Exchequer Bills issued for the purpose, amount to more than \$14,000,000.

Language Institution.—The London Language Institution has afforded instruction the past year to five pupils in Sanscrit, six in Arabic, two in Bengalee, five in Chinese, one in Cingalee, one in Malayalam, two in Tamil, and one in Telogoo. Of the whole number, eight were from the Church Missionary Seminary at Islington, and four from that of the London Missionary Society at Hoxton.

New Missionary.—Rev. Joseph Burton was designated to the work of a Missionary to Jamaica, on the 25th of June, and was to sail soon after from Liverpool. His ultimate destination is Port Maria and Annotta Bay.

Seamen at Whampoa.—For about six months in the year, there are not less than 3000 sailors assembled at Whampoa, near Canton, in China, by whom the Sabbath is totally disregarded; while the scene of drunkenness and wickedness of every kind is truly affecting. Even the heathen take notice of it, and not unfrequently go and invite them to join in their idol worship.

Ecclesiastical History.—A new work has just been put into our hands, from the press of Vandepool & Cole, New York, entitled, "An Epitome of General Ecclesiastical History, from the earliest periods to the present time; with an Appendix, giving a condensed history of the Jews from the destruction of Jerusalem to the present day. Illustrated by Maps and Engravings. By John Marsh, A. M. Pastor of a Church in Hadam, Conn." One vol. large 12mo. pp. 440.—This work is prepared on the condensing principle. Mr. Marsh supposes all that the mass of mankind desire to know of ecclesiastical history may be told in few words; that the interesting facts presented in the ponderous volumes of other times may well be presented, in simple style, in one. The work is written in a neat style, and while it gives a view of the various branches of the Christian church, is replete with remarks which will gratify those who "contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints." Maps, plates, and an historical and ecclesiastical chart accompany the work, of much value. [Corn. Obs.]

The National Preacher for October contains Dr. Beecher's Missionary Sermon, preached at New York, before the America Board. Texts, Isaah 49: 24, 25; 58: 12; Luke 11: 21, 22; Rev. 11: 15; 19: 6.

Treasures in Providence.—Mr. Eastman continues his labors and success in Providence. The subscription for a Depository amounts to \$200, and he has commenced the work of reviving the auxiliaries and forming new ones. He has also begun in Pawtucket.

Tract Society of Washington City.—It appears by the 8th report of the Managers, that this Society collected \$72 the last year, besides \$30 from the sale of Tracts; and that it has purchased 106,000 pages of Tracts, more than half of which have been distributed.

Monroe County.—A Member of the Rochester Presbytery says, I have sent my pledge to the American Tract Society for the sum of \$100, to be used for the purpose of enabling them to send tracts for gratuitous distribution in the country west of the Allegany. I hope soon to have it that my brethren of Presbytery have done likewise. [Rochester Obs.]

Testimony in favor of Missions.—It is impossible that he who loves the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth, should be indifferent to the cause of Christian Missions. This is no test of man's adopting. This commandment, saith St. John, have we from God, that he who loveth him, loveth his brother also. Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, says Jesus Christ, ye did it not to me. [Epis. Watchman.]

A Premium is offered by the Princeton N. J. Biblical meeting, voted in that state, with the N. Y. Observer, through which sum, \$99,295, being now in the treasury of the Union.

Revival.—A letter from the Rev. Moses Hall, dated Plainfield, Mass. Oct. 19, 1827, says, "The revival extends over much the greatest part of the town. It is a still and precious work. Twenty will be propounded to-morrow, and will probably be received into the church on the first Sabbath in November. Others, we expect, will offer themselves in season to be admitted on the same occasion." N. Y. Obs.

We learn by a letter from Rev. Nicolas Bache, dated Springfield, Mass. Oct. 15, that a pleasing work of divine grace has recently commenced in Factory Village, in that town; and that twenty or thirty are inquiring what they shall do to save, and a number are the hopeful subjects of saving grace. [Hartford Sec.]

Sabbath School Unions.—have been formed in the counties of Seneca, St. Lawrence, and Herkimer, N. Y. The Visitant says, that a Union is now formed in every county, (of which there are 17) within the limits of the Western Union.—In the north part of that State, the Champlain S. S. Union has been formed, comprising the counties of Franklin, Clinton and Essex. It employs an agent, and every town is to be visited this season. This is in a desolate region.

Lotteries.—The Appomattox Baptist Association, in answer to a question, have said, that if hereafter, a minister or other member, having been instructed upon this subject, should engage in buying or selling lottery tickets, or should hold it to be a Christian privilege thus to act, he should be treated as if he had engaged in horse-racing, card-playing, or any other detestable species of gaming. [Col. Star.]

Just Rebuke.—The Senior Class in Middlebury College, having lately received a series of *Infidel Tracts*, express, through the medium of the Vermont Chronicle, their disapprobation of the mode in which they were sent, (by mail, but without post-mark,) their utter abhorrence of the principles therein contained, and their sincere regret, that efforts should thus be made to disseminate opinions at war with piety and virtue and happiness—with the interests not only of this life, but of the life to come.

Superstition in New England.—About 400 Irishmen are at work on the canal at Enfield Falls, Conn., most of whom are Catholics. The Hartford Secretary says that one of them died a few days since; when three or four of his countrymen hired a person to take the body to Albany, and went themselves in the same wagon. At Albany they found a priest, who for the sum of \$30, gave absolution to the soul and body of the dead man, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the Virgin Mary, the Holy Angels, and the spirits of departed Saints; and his countrymen returned, satisfied that the soul of their friend was safe and happy.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Ordained at South Dennis, as an Evangelist, Mr. Eliasha Bacon, by the Barnstable Association. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Raymond of Chatham; Sermon by Rev. E. Pratt of West Barnstable; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Shaw of Eastham; Charge by Rev. Mr. Davis of Wellfleet; Right-hand by Rev. Mr. Sanford of South Dennis; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnson of Orleans.

Oct. 31, ordained at Dartmouth, as an evangelist, by the Barnstable Association, Rev. Nathaniel Cobb. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Sylvester Holmes, New Bedford; Sermon by Rev. O. Cobb, S. Rochester; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Luther Wright, Tiverton; Charge by Rev. Elijah Dexter, Plympton; Right-hand of Fellowship, by Rev. I. Piaisted, N. Rochester; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. William Eaton, Middleborough. Conn.

Oct. 24th, was Ordained as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Pownal, Vt. Rev. SYLVESTER COCHRANE. Invocation and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Shipherd of Pawlet. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hubbell of Whitehall, N. Y. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Walker of Holland. Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hubbard of Greenville, N. Y. Charge to the Pastor Elect by Rev. Mr. Cushing of Fair Haven. Right-hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. McEwen of Brudport. Charge by the Rev. Thos. A. Merrill; the Right-hand of Fellowship by the Rev. R. Smith of Burlington; and the Concluding Prayer by Rev. Otto S. Hoyt of Hinsdale.

In Vermont by Bp. Griswold:—Berkshire, Oct. 4, Rev. RICHARD PEER; at Fairfield, Oct. 6, Rev. Moore BISHAM; at Shelburne, Oct. 10, Rev. Louis McDONALD. They were all admitted as Priests; and the last was instituted Rector of Trinity Church, Shelburne.

In Cheshire, Conn. Rev. JOSEPH WHITING has been Ordained. Sermon by Rev. A. McEwen, of New London. Sept. 28th, at Greencastle, Vermont, the New and Old Meeting House, built for the Congregational Church & Society was solemnly dedicated to God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Invocation by Rev. Mr. Mason of Crosby; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Mr. Chapman of Crosby; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Bayley, Greenport, Text Hg. 2, 7; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Loomis, Hardwick.

CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES.—The Semi-annual Meeting of the Delegates from the churches connected with the Norwolk Association, will be held in Randolph, at the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock's Meeting-house, on Thursday, the 13th of November, at Nine o'clock. A. M.—The Pastors of the respective churches are hereby requested to take the necessary measures for the apportionment of Delegates, and similar bodies in connection with the Norwolk Conference to send their usual delegations without any further notice.

JOHN CODMAN, Chairman.

A meeting of the Essex South Conference of Churches will be held at Weymouth, on Wednesday the 14th of the present month. The meeting for business will be at half past nine, A. M. and the public religious services at half past ten. DAVID OLIPHANT, Clerk of Conference. Beverly, Nov. 7th, 1827.

Dedication.—The Orthodox Congregational Society in Truro, have built a handsome Meeting-house, which, by divine leave, will be dedicated, on the 20th of this month, for the worship of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. November 7th, 1827.

Tract Society of Washington City.—It appears by the 8th report of the Managers, that this Society collected \$72 the last year, besides \$30 from the sale of Tracts; and that it has purchased 106,000 pages of Tracts, more than half of which have been distributed.

Monroe County.—A Member of the Rochester Presbytery says, I have sent my pledge to the American Tract Society for the sum of \$100, to be used for the purpose of enabling them to send tracts for gratuitous distribution in the country west of the Allegany. I hope soon to have it that my brethren of Presbytery have done likewise. [Rochester Obs.]

Testimony in favor of Missions.—It is impossible that he who loves the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth, should be indifferent to the cause of Christian Missions. This is no test of man's adopting. This commandment, saith St. John, have we from God, that he who loveth him, loveth his brother also. Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, says Jesus Christ, ye did it not to me. [Epis. Watchman.]

A Premium is offered by the Princeton N. J. Biblical meeting, voted in that state, with the N. Y. Observer, through which sum, \$99,295, being now in the treasury of the Union.

Amherst College.—By a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the College just published for the year 1827, it appears that the whole number of students at the present time is 209, being an addition of 39 to the number of last year. Seniors 42, Juniors 47, Sophomores 53, Freshmen 67.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—We regret the necessity of presenting the communication of "Decision," in shorter portions than might be desirable; but we believe the importance of the question deserves, will secure it a thorough reading notwithstanding. We commence it the present week, and shall complete it in two more. "Y." will appear soon.

LITERARY.

University of Nassau.—Commencement Oct. 2d. Graduates 11. The Degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Hon. F. X. Martin, judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; and that of D. D. on Bishop Soule, of the Methodist church. Baccalaureate address by President Lindsey.

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RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Of the Freshman class 18 are entered upon the new course, in which the modern are substituted for the ancient languages. Of the whole number 136 are from Massachusetts, and 57 from the Old County of Hampshire, 29 are from Connecticut, 16 from New Hampshire, 19 from Vermont, 5 from New Jersey, 3 from Virginia, 2 from South Carolina, 2 from Pennsylvania, 2 from Greece, 2 from New York, 1 from Mississippi, and 1 from Maine.

Hartford Female Seminary School Gazette.—A new sheet has appeared at Hartford, bearing this title, to be continued semi-monthly. It is to contain principally the productions of the young ladies connected with the Female Seminary of that place.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder—Price One Dollar a year to adv.

CONTENTS OF NO. 22.

Narrative.—The Twenty Pounds Legacy—Religion.

"He will come to meet us." College Recollections.—Be-

nevolence. Anecdote of a Nurse Maid.—The Toilet.

Misfortunes of Flora.—The Sabbath School.

A Bad Boy and a Good One.—Natural History.

Adelaide Morgan, who was burnt to death.

Obstetrics.

Adelaide Morgan, who was burnt to death.

